THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN (NOW CONSOLIDATED)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—if it is not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long standing debts after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. D. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 4

Rates of Advertising.

One inch (twelve lines of this size type make one inch) one insertion, $1.00; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Knickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—S. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—A. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—William M. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Ikeman.
Surveyor—Isaac Derrick.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Horner, S. W. McHenry, Jason Sands.
Commissioners' clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
Court Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board Poor Directors—Directors—O. P. Ent, Secr't, Wm. Krause, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Jno. L. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Ornt, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Paxton, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Building and Saving Fund and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Wagner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Class-leader—John Horner.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—11 a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb 19, 1876-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 19, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. EUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 12, '76—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and Bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
Sept. 1, 1876.— Catawissa, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for circular.
'76 & 8

SMOKE, Coal and Coal Gas, from defective grate, prevented. No more worry with fires for cooking or heating. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLFORD, 48 Sansom St., Philadelphia. Dec28, 76-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D R. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street.
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

N. C. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. F. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BREWER EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—35

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. Stichner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 6, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

F. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS,
Oct. 8,'75-1y Proprietor.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,868,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876. Office in Brower's Block. July 21-3m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY

contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention. 81,1

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh &c., &c., terminate in death by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonition of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membranes of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice coughs.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a unique physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, over-straining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only cures every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is required, but in the early stages of pulmonary affections, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my whole system was broken down. A physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was relieved; I got different times a quart of it. I was confined for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. I at this time was recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which before the bottle I began to soar, cough and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to follow my business. To any person doubting the truth of the above statement I will please call on or address me, at the store of
EDWARD D. HAWSON,
Engine or of Low Pressure Factory,
Ridge road, below Schuylkill, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hawson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 20th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Bucktown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: "Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been soothing and recommending it to my patients for years, and in all cases where proper efficacious is obtainable, coughs, bronchial and pulmonical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted."

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, prepaid paid on receipt of price.

☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 241 North sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreadful disease for which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by
Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they purify and carry off the impurities from which they arise. For costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as with cold, and then shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are more severely afflicted, particularly in the first pregnancy, extending it to the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Pruritis, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite severe. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Roedel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, tetra, itch, rhegm, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 241 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH.

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with malheavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 241 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the cat in and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it, it is the most effectual remedy ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 241 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, PA. a practitioner, as we do not put it up for the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian," Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a beauty and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all sickly, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 240, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 25 '76-1y

Poetical.

NEGRO CAMP-MEETING HYMN.

Several times they burst out in the songs they had learned at camp-meetings away off in the South Queer odd tunes they were, and the words possessed a peculiar charm to the white people present. Here is a specimen:

Who don't you do as Peter did,
A-walking on the sea?
He throwed both arms above his head,
Crying, "Blood Lord, remember me."
Then remember the rich and remember the poor,
And remember the bond and the free,
And when you are done remembering around,
Then, good lord, remember me.

If I could stand where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o'er,
I'd throw these legs as fast as I could—
And I'd go for the milk-white shore.
Then remember the rich and remember the poor,
And remember the bond and the free,
And when you are done remembering around,
Then, good Lord, remember me.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

O! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round
Without the village tittling!
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling!

If such a spot were really known,
Dame peace might claim it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne
For ever and for ever;
There, like a queen, might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

The mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure;
They seem to take one's part, but when
They've heard our case, unkindly then
They scorn retail them all again,
Mixed with poisonous measure,

And they've such a cunning way
Of telling tales They say,
"Don't mention what I say, I pray;
I would not tell another."
Straight to your neighbors house they go,
Narrating everything they know,
And break the peace of high and low—
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

O! that the mischief making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red and blue!—
That every one might know them;
Then would one village sure forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things too much be'ow them.

For it's a sad, degrading part,
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish;
Then let us ever more be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendships, peace, and joy abound,
And angry feelings perish.

Miscellaneous.

THE DECAYED POLITICIANS' RETREAT.

PONDUCK, Mass., July 5, 1882.—I want to give you an account of my visit to one of the most admirably organized and best administered charities on the face of the earth. The Decayed Politicians' Retreat is, as you know, beautifully situated on Saline river, about six miles from here. Being detained in this village over yesterday by business, I took advantage of the holiday to drive thither with a friend, and was kindly received by the Superintendent, Gen. Butler, who went to a good deal of trouble to show me the interior workings of the institution.

"The selection of this site was fortunate," said Gen. Butler, as he led the way across a beautiful lawn from his private house to the large brick building occupied by the inmates. "The lovely natural scenery does much to soothe disappointment and allay remorse, and there's always a fresh breeze blowing up Saline river."

"Are your wards contented as a general thing?"

"Some of them are positively cheerful," said the Superintendent with enthusiasm.

"And you, General? After your somewhat active career don't you find it rather tedious at the Retreat, cooped up with a party of relics?"

"O, I am satisfied," said Gen. Butler, smiling grimly, and shaking the large bunch of keys that he carried in one hand. "When Jones of Nevada left all his money for this object, a little more than three years ago, and the trustees invited me to the post of duty, I came like a man and a patriot. *Comme je trouve*, sir, is my motto."

By this time we had reached the heavy oaken door at the main hall of the asylum. Our conductor rapped smartly with his knuckles.

"How many outside?" asked a voice from within.

"Three," replied Gen. Butler.

The door slowly swung open and a tall man with a long red beard stood aside to let us pase in.

"Good morning, Mr. Ferry," said the Superintendent, pleasantly, "I wish you a happy Fourth of July."

"One! Two! Three!" said Mr. Ferry in an impressive voice telling us off with his fore finger. "All right, gentlemen, you can walk in. Oh, good morning, General. I wish you a great many."

"We keep him here to open the door," explained Gen. Butler, "and he imagines he has the right to count as well as to open. In all other respects he is perfectly harmless, and so we humor him a little. It's the only satisfaction he has in life now."

The General led the way through a long corridor, and as he stopped to unlock a door an inmate came up and, touching his cap, asked permission to say a few words in private.

"Well, speak up, George," said Butler. "Who has been sitting on you now?"

"If you please, General," said Boutwell, for it was none other than the great but unappreciated financier," nobody has been sitting on me, sir. But I have solved the problem at last, and I want leave of absence to go to Washington and lay my solution before Congress."

"Solved what problem, George?" asked General, winking at us.

"The problem of silver resumption, General," replied Inmate Boutwell. "It is very simple when you see it. Will you permit me to explain?"

"I'll give you just a minute and a half, George," said the General looking at his watch.

"You see there are from a million and a quarter to a million and a half teething children in the United States—perhaps two million. Now every blessed one of 'em has to have a silver dollar to bite on. If you pass a law withdrawing this immense sum from use in the process of dentition, silver will flow into the national coffers, will find its way into the natural channels of trade, confidence will be re-established and—"

"All very good, George," interrupted the General "but what is going to become of the babies? You can't teeth them on greenbacks. Don't you see that if you withdraw their silver dollars, the entire rising generation will be unable to masticate, consequently there won't be any market for beef, corn, or chewing tobacco, and the deuce will be to pay in trade circles generally. It won't work, George."

"I didn't think of that point, General," said the retired financier, taken a little aback.

"No, George, you didn't," continued the Superintendent. "You had better go to your room and think the whole matter over again; and when you have devised some way of obviating the difficulty I spoke of, why then we'll talk about a leave of absence to go to Washington."

"Now," continued the General, as Inmate Boutwell moved rather ruefully away. "I'll show you our oldest case, the centenarian of the establishment." We entered a little room, in the centre of which, bent over a table, sat a person of extreme age, attired in a rusty swallow tail coat. He was writing diligently and without cessation.

"Look up, Hannibal," said the Superintendent, poking him gently with his cane. "Look up and see the gentlemen."

When the aged inmate looked up, we saw that he was tied in his chair to keep him from tumbling out. He smiled blandly upon us for a moment from behind his spectacles, and then began to write again as industriously as ever.

"What is he doing?" I asked.

"He is writing franks. He has lost all his teeth and his hair and his hearing and his wits, but he can still hold a pen, and he writes franks from morning till night, stopping only for his gruel. The other inmates are celebrating the Fourth, but here is old Hannibal at his customary occupation. He writes his name on every old envelope, newspaper, or scrap of paper that he can find, and puts them all in the big mail box in the hall. Of course, like the contributions of the rest of the inmates, they never go any further than my office. But he doesn't know it, and he placidly keeps on writing franks. The only thing that ever exasperates him is the sight of a postage stamp. I suppose he will write frank till the Day of Judgement. Such," added the General, dilhetically, "is the force of habit."

"You must find a curious collection of epistles in your mail box General?"

"Rather! We have a good reading room connected with the institution, and most of the inmates take great interest in current affairs. Many of them fancy that they are still influential in shaping political events. They write innumerable letters which nobody ever reads but myself. Not long ago I found a letter from Blaine, addressed to the Pope, asking for the Vatican influence to help him along in the Presidential campaign of '84. You would have laughed at the piteous appeal which Schuyler Colfax once mailed to President Tilden. He wanted the Post Office at South Bend, and said he could produce certificates of moral character. Only yesterday I found this briefletterin the box. You may value it as an autograph."

The General had been fumbling in his pocket book and he handed me the following note, which I have preserved:

THE RETREAT, July 3, 1880.

DEAR SYLPH: Although writing comes hard, I thought I would send you a single line. I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. I have made escapes, but my worst enemy cannot say that I ever let any quality man mistake. U. S. GRANT.

"What!" I exclaimed; "is *he* here?"

"Yes," said your guide, "We employ him about the stables, and he seems tolerably happy. If you give him a cigar when you pass there, he will be affected to tears.

The majority of the inmates had assembled in the large courtyard of the asylum, which was a high brick wall patrolled by keepers. The recurrence of the national anniversary seemed to excite considerable enthusiasm. I recognized many faces once familiar, but now almost forgotten. The assortment of decayed politicians included representatives of every political caste, from the ex-Senator or the ex-Governor to the played-out ward striker. I remarked the peculiar satisfaction with which Gen. Butler pointed out Blaine. Apart from all the others sat Morton, of Indiana, gloomy and morose, his chin resting upon the handle of a crutch. I started to approach him, having known him in other days.

"You'd better not," said the Superintendent catching my intention and my arm at the same instant.

"Why not?"

"You'd better not, that's all," said Gen. Butler, significantly; and just then Morton looked up from his crutch, and scowled across the courtyard at John Sherman, with an expression in his face which convinced me that the Superintendent was right.

The inmates had hoisted a flag in honor of the day and were making speeches. I regret that I am not able to report their remarks, which were full of patriotic sentiment. I was particularly impressed with the eloquent words of Subsidy Pomeroy, who wept as he pointed to the flag and moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Schuyler Colfax and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the inmates of this Retreat point with pride to the record of their services in the past and pledge their unwavering support in the future to the Government of this grand Republic.

Resolved, That the purity of our institutions must be maintained at all hazards.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to lay these resolutions before Gen. Butler, and to be asked at the same time that there be plums in the duff on the occasion of this anniversary of our national independence.

In the cheering which followed the reading of these resolutions, one old man—nearly as old as the centenarian whom I had seen inside—swung his cap feebly, and shouted in a tremulous voice: "Plum duff! Plum duff! If any snipe attempts to haul down that flag shoot him on the wing!"

Gen. Butler gave me a meaning look, and tapped his forehead without making any remark. As we passed out of the court yard into the dormitory building, we came across a solitary inmate sitting upon a bench. He held a book in his hand, and was repeating over and over these words:

"A verb must agree with its nomnative in number and person. A verb must agree with its——"

When the studious Inmate saw us, he looked up eagerly, and said: "Will you hear me now the verbs, General?"

"Come Logan," replied the Superintendent, "put up your book and go out with the others. It's a holiday. I'll hear you tomorrow."

"He has an idea," said Butler, as the dusky student moved reluctantly away, "that the only cause of his political failure was his weakness in English grammar, and that, if he can once master syntax, he will get back into the Senate. I consider it a real kindness to encourage him in this belief. Bless you I am perfectly safe in doing so."

"The inmates are quite happy here," the Superintendent went on, as we entered the spacious dormitory. They treat each other affably as a general thing, and if a political discussion becomes at all heated, as once in a while happens, that small garden hose yonder is equal to the emergency. Of course we are obliged to keep a careful watch on kleptomaniac inmates like Colfax, Patterson, Belknap and others. They are apt to appropriate little articles belonging to the institution or to each other. Secor Robeson was caught a day or two ago ransacking Hamilton Fish's trunk, and although the ex-Secretary denied any evil intention, a cake of Spanish scented soap belonging to Fish was found in his pocket. Robeson is now locked up down stairs, and Parson Newman, our chaplain exhorts him twice a day.

"What do you do with turbulent subjects?"

"We are troubled with very few. Down there, at the end of that corridor, where you see the grated door, is an iron-barred apartment where the unmanagable and violent are confined. I don't think you want to visit it."

As the General spoke, a peal of demoniac laughter rang through the corridor, and a grinning visage appeared at the gate, while the owner saluted us with a volley of horribly profane and ribald abuse. "Who was that?" I asked, as we hastened away.

"The only occupants of the apartment for the unmanageable and violent at present, said Gen. Butler, "are Bob. Ingersoll, formerly of Peoria, and Zach Chandler, of Michigan."

"Before I go, General," I said, "I should like to see——"

"I know whom you mean," interrupted the Superintendent, "and I am sorry that our rules will not allow me to oblige you. Mr. Hayes is a private patient whose friends pay his board, and he has a room to himself. Nobody visits him but myself and Carl Schurz who is detailed to attend him. You see his mental capital gave out, and he had to be put in the hands of a receiver. But although a disappointed and broken-down man, his heart continues to bleed for the poor African."

I thought that Gen. Butler winked just then, but it it is always hard to speak with positiveness in regard to his ocular demonstrations.

We had reached the door of the asylum. I cordially thanked the Superintendent for his courtesy to myself and my friend, and also took occasion to commend the excellence of his administration.

"If you write an account of your visit," he said, as we shook hands, "send several copies of the *Sun*. The poor fellows will be delighted to see their names in print once more."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Anecdotes of Signor Blitz.

HOW HE PUZZLED AN ARCHBISHOP, FRIGHTENED PAGANINI, AND STUMPED THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

To the boyish tricks of Signor Blitz in his native village his neighbors ascribed the loss of their sheep, mishaps to their cattle, and any unusual occurrence within twenty miles of the town. Indeed, the good priest and burghers of the town once held a solemn council to consider what should be done with this uncanny boy. No result seems to have come of their deliberations, "yet," says the author, "the villagers might be seen standing a long way off gazing at my person, and alleging that they saw most mysterious sights of beings passing in and out of the chimneys, through the windows, and of red and blue fires burning round the house at midnight."

At Exeter, England, in the early part of 1826, he was summoned before the archbishop and church council, prior to a performance, and called upon to answer various charges of irreligion, and as being an "idle mischievous person." The council were not able to find him guilty, but he treated them to a gratuitous performance. He astonished the assemblage by announcing that a watch, which he exhibited, would be transported to a cushion in the cathedral pulpit; and there it was found when a messenger went to search for it.

His first feat as a ventriloquist was in a dissecting room whither he had been invited by a medical friend. The doctor, scalpel in hand, had made an incision in the body of a woman, to which she protested. "It is cruel to mutilate," said the voice, "the remains of a woman."

"Yes," came from another body upon another table; "it is an outrage to thus abuse a woman." Doctor and students made a rush for the door, and it was only when the surgeon had frantically driven home in his carriage, taking Signor Blitz with him, that the ventriloquist explained.

It is impossible to give more than a few of the many anecdotes which Signor Blitz himself has left of his long life and varied experience. Meeting Paganini, the violinist, during a visit to Glasgow, an infant's cry came from within the great Italian's fiddle.

"My God!" said Paganini, "what is this?"

"You know whose child it is," said a female voice from a neighboring closet. The excited musician rushed to the closet, thence back to his violin, and then turned around to see Signor Blitz laughing and to receive his explanation.

An Egyptian mummy was presented by the American consul at Cairo to a Philadelphia museum. A crowd was one day about the case, and was startled by a voice from the multitudinous linen folds.

"Open the box! open the box!" said the voice.

"Who are you?" asked one visitor, more venturesome than the rest.

"I'm a descendant of the Pharaohs," answered the voice.

"What do you want?"

"Ask yourself. Your confounded Yankee curiosity has waked me up from the sleep of ages. Open the box!"

"What's your name?"

"Signor Blitz," answered the voice, and the great ventriloquist made himself known.

The Signor while in Nova Scotia was approached by an old orange woman with a basket of delicious fruit. He bought an orange

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 30, 1877.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DISGRACE.

In the last session of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, the Democrats had a majority, and a raw speaker. Besides it was the first session of members elected under the new Constitution. But some regard was paid to rules, forms and decorum, except when Philadelphia's notorious delegation, for some sinister purpose precipitated confusion. The Democrats, for this cause only, were berated by every radical organ and Republican speaker in the land.

The fortunes of the campaign, however, gave the Republicans a majority in the present House, and in contrast the former one stands as light to darkness. The Republican representatives, with a few honorable exceptions, are men without capacity or integrity, —minions of Cameron, and accomplices in iniquity with Mackey, Kemble, and Quay. No wonder then that the session was a carnival of crime, and fraud.

Haslett, of Forest, returned as elected, had his seat contested by Agnew, his competitor. The case was tried before the courts as provided by law, and before a Republican judge, but true to party instincts the Radical majority unseated the Democrat elected by the people and confirmed by the court.

When a Democratic Sheriff was elected in Philadelphia the same crew determined to deprive him of his legal right to appoint deputies. In defiance of the Constitution, and of the rules of both Houses, in a mob-like manner, and by brute force they rushed a bill for that purpose through the Legislature.

It is also a notorious fact that bills were not read at length as required by the Constitution; that many were declared passed with less than a quorum voting,—and that as many as fifteen members were recorded as voting on various bills who were not in the House.

The blistering shame of recording Cameron's decree to elect his own son in his stead, despite the protests of the people, we have already referred to.

The result of the session was the passage of 103 bills, mainly incongruous and ill-devised, nine-tenths of which were unnecessary, and many fraudulent, whilst needed legislation slumbered in Committees.

The nominal head of these outrages was Speaker Myer, of Bradford,—a fitting representative of a corrupt county,—a man whose knowledge of parliamentary practice prove that his rulings cannot be placed to the score of ignorance, and whose subserviency to Cameron in the past made him a fitting hand for any dirty and slimy work his masters may require.

As to the Philadelphia delegation they fitly represent the wealth and intelligence of that city, and we cordially endorse the action of the Democrats in defeating $1,200,000. of unnecessary appropriations. It *may* teach Republicans to send decent representatives hereafter.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Just what is to be the end of the present complication of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana is a difficult thing to prophecy. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet it was voted to withdraw the troops, but in deference to the wishes of Sherman it was decided to invite Hampton and Chamberlain to Washington to attempt a compromise. Hampton objects to this, and very properly, as he was lawfully elected governor, and has no occasion to compromise for what is undoubtedly his. The sentiment of the entire South, outside of the carpet-bag rings is in favor of Hampton and Nichols. Seven out of the eight circuit judges of South Carolina, and the Supreme Court has decided that Hampton is Governor, and exercises all the functions of that office. The invitation to Washington is looked upon as an attempt to procrastinate the solution of the vexed question. Mr. Hampton has the most implicit confidence that President Hayes will, in due time withdraw the troops from the State House and leave matters to be peacefully and legally solved by the people and the courts.

A commission is at present proposed to be sent to Louisiana to investigate matters there, but what more they can ascertain than has already been brought to light by the congressional committee does not appear. The people seem determined to resist anything like a bargain or compromise, and to force the issue of either Nicholls or a military government. Business men throughout the State denounce Packard, and it is growing more and more apparent daily that his government cannot stand. It is to be hoped that the lesson of the late election will forever put an end to carpet-bag rule in the Southern States.

The New York *Times*, with the facility for change of front which has ever characterized it, has suddenly become exceedingly sweet upon Carl Schurz, bespattering him with its maudlin praise, although it is only two or three years since it called him "an unscrupulous adventurer," "an office jobber," "a dishonest, malicious and unprincipled man," "a born destructionist," and one "whose leg should be tied to his chair while gentlemen are speaking." Wonder whether Carl ever thinks of those left-handed compliments now?

The Senate of New York rejected the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for the position of Superintendent of Public Works. Such spite work is what might have been expected from such a source. General McClellan is, beyond all dispute, the best qualified man in the State of New York for the position, and in his private and public character beyond all reproach, but he is a Democrat. Hayes' Civil Service Reform policy has not penetrated as far as Albany yet.

The thieves control the negroes, and it was under their influence that they have been arrayed against the whites. The negroes are under the influence of the most villainous scoundrels that were ever allowed to disgrace a great and noble country. The Republican party is responsible for the present condition of the South. I will not be a Republican to deliver the Southern people over to the worst set of scoundrels that ever obtained political power.—CARL SCHURZ, in 1874.

A little item in the police reports to-day tells a startling story of immorality. Within the past four weeks no less than seventeen dead infants have been picked up by the police in the streets and alleys of this city. All of these it is safe to assume, were the offspring of illicit passion. Is it not time for parents to take some care of their daughters? —*Times.*

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Col. McClure's Philadelphia *Times* of the 26th of March strangely enough recommends to the Republicans of Blair county the Crawford county plan for making nominations to office. We say *strangely*, for the wide knowledge of practical politics possessed by the chief Editor of the *Times*, renders it surprising that he should endorse the most vicious plan of nomination ever prepared or put in practice in a free state—one deeply charged with the elements of fraud, intrigue, injustice, absurdity and scandal, and which cannot be worked at all in some communities and must work badly in all. Perhaps the Colonel was nodding upon his throne—*sideliest* editorial chair—or perhaps that throne was usurped for the time by another less skillful or less intelligent than himself. Now there is not the slightest partyism involved in nominating plans and therefore their discussion may very properly occupy the attention of independent journals; but when the independent journals run wild even the *organs may* rebuke them.

The objections to the Crawford county plan are so evident and have been so thoroughly exhibited by trial in various parts of the State, that one would think that nothing but stolid ignorance could cause any one to overlook them. Particularly in Philadelphia there ought to be no difference of opinion about a plan which has largely contributed to render nominations for office there, thoroughly farical if not disgraceful. Nearer home, our neighbors of Northumberland county had a most instructive experience of the plan some years since, and they dropped it by common consent. A trial of it in Schuylkill or Luzerne would present a mournful spectacle for the contemplation of men and Gods! It is quite a mistake to suppose that this plan is opposed to the employment or to the interests of party leaders and party workers—in a word, *to machine politics*. What it is opposed to is fair play and integrity in nominations and it is a fearful instrument for unscrupulous greed and ambition in the debauchment of the people and the promotion of selfish interests. We will simply mention here, before dismissing this subject that the Crawford county plan produces the following inadvisable results:

1. It gives *minority* nominations for party support, for its *plurality* nominations are really *minority* ones in most cases.

2. It gives unchecked effect to fraud in primary elections, and that for two reasons; *first*, because such fraud tells directly upon the general result and does not expend its force upon a local one, and *second*, because the frauds which the plan invites cannot be investigated and corrected for want of time, want of means and want of proper authority for such purpose.

3. It makes primary elections very expensive, involving a canvass of voters and extensive employment of local agents. Under it a county is harried by candidates and persons employed by them with increased outlay and pecuniary engagements to be discharged in the future.

4. It invites to the running of *sham* candidates for nomination in order to divide the vote in particular districts. A shrewd candidate with money will hire men to run in districts opposed to him in order to divide the vote there and secure to himself a *plurality* vote upon the general return.

5. It dispenses with a properly constituted body of delegates in Convention, required for appointment of district Conferees and for the performance of other responsible party work.

But why multiply words? Although the old Convention plan is very defective, with all its imperfections it is greatly to be preferred to this new plan, some of whose characteristics we have just mentioned. Where it exists it ought to be amended or superceded, but in such manner that real reform will be secured.

Fortunately in this county we have an amended plan which has worked well for seven years, and which, perfected from time to time as experience led the way, is now probably the most complete, convenient and just plan in existence anywhere in the country. We shall hereafter discuss it for the edification of our friends in other counties who have been less fortunate than ourselves.

THE "TIMES" UNHAPPY.

We read the *Times* with a great deal of interest, not only for the news it contains, but because of the ability of its editorials, and the pungency of its criticisms. But it wabbles very much politically. Grant was condemned and praised for acts which deserved neither condemnation nor praise, Hayes was admitted to be a Fraudulent President, and yet Democrats were urged to support his administration. The appointment of the Electoral Commission was commended, and its judgment was a farce. The proposed Southern policy of Hayes was heartily endorsed, but that policy, like its author, is a fraud. But the *Times* vigorously states a few patent facts, which it would be well for Republicans to remember:

"There are a few very plain facts, now well known even to the wayfaring men of the nation, which President Hayes should look squarely and honestly in the face. They are:

1. That Senator Stanley Matthews, Congressman Charles Foster, Secretary Evarts and others aiding with more or less directness, distinctly pledged the prompt removal of the troops from both South Carolina and Louisiana by President Hayes.

2. That pledge was given with the knowledge and consent of President Hayes; it was given to leading Southern Democrats who held in their hands the power to hinder Mr. Hayes' election; it was communicated to the pretending Governors Chamberlain and Packard by letters from Matthews and Evarts, and the inaugural address was framed to teach the nation its wisdom and necessity.

3. The pledge thus given was a voluntary pledge, and was proffered as the deliberate and settled purpose and policy of the President. It was accepted in good faith, when there were legal means for defeating the fraud that compassed the election of Hayes, and the whole country accepted it as the dawn of tranquility and prosperity.

4. If Chamberlain is to be crowned with a foreign mission for his infamy, as now seems probable, it will be an indelible stain upon the administration; and if Packard shall be temporised with until he can succeed in his undisguised efforts to plunge his State into anarchy, President Hayes will be the author of the unspeakable wrong. He has but to do right, and the right will vindicate itself; but to be honest with men who accepted his plighted faith, and the nation will have peace.

Nevada, the Silver State, is pouring out daily $125,000 in silver, $75,000 in gold, $8,000 in lead and $2,000 in other metals, making a yield of $210,000 daily, or $63,000,000 per annum. California is producing daily about $40,000 in gold, $10,000 in silver, $6,000 in quicksilver, $5,000 in lead and copper, $7,000 in coal, and fully $5,000 in iron, antimony, zinc and other minerals. Its total yield is, therefore, $73,000, corresponding to annual product from its mines of $23,500,000. Colorado is producing $15,000 in silver, every twenty-four hours, $10,000 in gold and $1,000 in other minerals, or $26,000 daily, equal to $7,000,000 yearly. Utah is credited with a daily outpour of $12,000 in silver, $9,000 in lead and $2,000 in other minerals—$23,000 per day, or $6,900,000 per annum.

Broken Pledges.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The *Times* publishes the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, March 26.—*To Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans*: Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The Secretary of War has sent to General Augur the following:

Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.: A commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what change in the situation, if any have occurred since the close of the late administration.

W. M'CRARY,
Secretary of War.

R. B. HAYES.

This from Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, March 26.—*To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans*: President Hayes said yesterday to Ellis and others in the presence of congressmen that Nicholls has no legal courts. His supreme court is rendering judgments which are entirely worthless.

W. P. K.

GOV. HAMPTON TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26.—*His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d inst., addressed to me by your private secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself I accept, through motives of proper courtesy to yourself, the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light on the questions which have already been so ably and thoroughly presented and the solution of which is so obvious and simple. But understanding from the communication I have received that the object contemplated by the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed state government in South Carolina and of the best methods of removing them, I shall avail myself of your invitation so that I may reiterate in person what I have had the honor to submit in writing, that in my judgment all impediments to the objects so anxiously expected by the people of this state can at once be removed by the withdrawal of the federal troops from the state house. This action on the part of the commander-in-chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as an evidence that the civil authority is no longer to be subordinated to the military power in our country, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquility, revive our wasted industry and give an assurance that this state is to be restored to her just rights under the constitution. Whatever grievances exist, whatever wrongs we suffer we propose to redress them, not by a resort to force but by legal and constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress I feel sure that I represent fully the determination of the thoughtful and conservative portion of our whole people; when I give the assurance that no proscription shall be exercised here on political opinions, that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, and that all citizens of both parties and both races shall be regarded as fully protected by and amenable to the laws. Joining most heartily with you in the earnest desire you express, that you may be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States, in the political derangement which afflicts the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that this auspicious result may soon be reached, I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

Governor Hampton leaves to-morrow night, and will arrive in Washington on Thursday morning. Everything is quiet throughout the State.

And right here we must begin the attempt to make practical two great reforms: First, personal or family rule in Pennsylvania must be stamped out like a dangerous fire; and, second, that no man shall be turned out of office except for good cause, and no man put into office unless he answer the Jeffersonian question: "Is he honest and is he qualified?"—*Press.*

True, every word of it; but no man in the State worked harder to secure the Cameron Supremacy in Pennsylvania than John W. Forney. The *Press* ate its own words in supporting Hartranft for a second term as Governor, knowing him to be Cameron's tool. When Stokely—Cameron's Philadelphia striker—was candidate for Mayor against Caven, the *Press* was his most sycophantic supporter. It aided in the election of the bummers who led the Cameron clan in the Legislature, and fathered their rascalities. Whilst pretending to be a friend of Blaine's, it supported the trick by which Don Cameron nominated Hayes. The use of troops in the south to coerce voters and overturn State Governments through Don Cameron's orders was heartily endorsed. When "good men" were "turned out of office" during the prosecution of the Whisky Ring, the *Press* justified Grant's course. When Colfax, Shepherd, Belknap, Babcock and other thieves were unearthed and proven guilty, the *Press* was their defender. When Evans robbed the State Treasury, and the Pacific Mail Company robbed the Nation, Forney took a portion of the spoils, and attempted to whitewash the thieves. From such a source moral lessons fall still-born.

A Benighted Community.

At the recent election in New Hampshire the people defeated the proposed amendment abolishing the religious test which has disgraced the State constitution for ninety-three years. By the old constitution no Catholic is allowed to vote for a Governor or legislator, and none but Protestants are permitted to hold any position in the common schools. This evidence of intolerance, worthy of the days when the tests of water and fire were applied to the witches, would scarcely be looked for in any intelligent community under such a government as that of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century. It is a significant fact that Mr. Blaine advocated the amendment. He is shrewd enough to know that the day has passed for such displays of bigotry, and was no doubt anxious to head off any ill effect of his previous complications with Know Nothingism. The people of New Hampshire by their adverse vote, have only proved that they are behind the civilization of the age. Let them picture the indignation that would fire the New Hampshire heart if Louisiana should adopt a State constitution stripping Methodists or Congregationalists of the elective franchise on the Governor and Legislature and shutting out all but Catholics from the public schools, and then they will be able to form an idea of the sentiment which their own stupid intolerance excites among the people of less benighted States.—*Exchange (unknown.)*

Some of the citizens of Schuylkill county adhere to the opinion that gold is to be found in the Mahanoy Valley, and a few of the farmers in that locality have, in consequence of the gold fever, put up the price of land about fifty per cent.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

To MARTIN C. WOODWARD,
Tax Collector:

SIR:—The questions you have submitted to me are such as almost daily come up for answer and action by every collector of taxes in the county, and as they all come to me for a solution of their doubts, upon the ground that, being counsel to the County Commissioners I am therefore to give advice to the assessors and collectors; I have thought it the best and readiest way to put into print an answer to those questions and doubts which are of the most common occurrence in the collection of taxes.

1st. Lands, seated and unseated, as soon as the Commonwealth had parted with her title, became and were made liable to taxation and sale for the non-payment of the taxes. The first Act making them subject to a sale for county taxes is that of Apr. 11, 1799, Sec. 25—3 Smith Laws 401. Then came the Acts of April 3, 1804—April 4, 1809, March 13, 1815—March 29, 1824 and April 15, 1834, also 29 April, 1844, &c.

By the Act of April 6, 1802, Sec. 7, 4 Smith Laws 515, they were made liable to sale for non-payment of road taxes; and if the taxes were not paid to the supervisors, the lands so assessed as unseated, were to be returned to the County Commissioners, and by them to the County Treasurer for collection by sale. The return of the unpaid taxes must be made before the first day of February in each year, and the sale is to be on the second Monday of June of every second year.

By an act of 9 March, 1771, the clear yearly value of all estates, (which seems to exclude unseated lands, as having no clear yearly value) were assessible for the support and maintenance of the poor, but by the Act of 15 April, 1834, and perhaps earlier, they were also included in the list of taxable property, and by Act of 30 January, 1862, P. L. page 8, they were made subject to sale, in Columbia county, for the poor taxes. And the returns of the unpaid poor taxes should also be made before February first in each year.

By the Act of May 8, 1854, P. L. 617, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, unseated lands were subjected to taxation and sale for non-payments of the school taxes, as they were for County taxes.

Thus, seated and unseated lands are taxable, and are subject to a sale by the County Treasurer for non-payment, of assessment for County, Road, Poor, and School taxes.

2d All personal property, whether itself taxable or not, is subject to a sale for non-payment of taxes, and the tax-payer is not entitled to any claim for three hundred dollars, or to any other right or privilege when his property is seized for taxes, except that there shall be ten days public notice of such sale, by written or printed advertisements.

3d. The tax collector must make demand for the amount due for tax, and if the same is not paid within thirty days from the time of such demand, and goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same cannot be found, such collector shall be authorized to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such tax, together with the costs, shall be paid or caused to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law. And the collector needs no other authority than his warrant, non-payment after demand, and failure to find sufficient goods and chattels.

4th. The tax collector is to demand and receive from the person named in his duplicate the sum wherewith such person stands charged; but the goods and chattels of any person occupying any real estate shall be liable to distress and sale for the non-payment of any taxes assessed upon such real estate during his possession or occupancy, and remaining unpaid, in like manner as if they were the goods and chattels of the owner of such real estate. The tenancy must be for the current year, otherwise the goods are not liable. The taxes must be assessed during the tenancy. As our taxes are always assessed during the month of April, and when the tenancy for the year is fixed, there is usually no difficulty in determining whose goods are liable to distress. On this point collectors should be prompt and vigilant. If the tenant is to pay the taxes, there is no hardship in making him do so in good time; if he is not so liable by the terms of his lease, he can defalk the amount from the rent due the landlord, and thus no wrong is done.

5th. Property of the tenant or of the landlord can be seized by the collector anywhere in his township or district. It need not be on the premises. So in default of goods, the body of the owner may be taken, but the body of the tenant cannot be taken for tax on real estate, because he is not the person in such duplicate named. Neither can the goods of the wife of the owner of real estate be distrained for taxes. If you take the body, however, it is possible the wife may redeem it with her goods. Nor can the goods of the wife of a tenant be distrained for his own taxes, nor for taxes on the land. But while the body of a tenant cannot be taken for the real estate taxes, it can be for his own, and may be redeemed by the goods of the wife, if she have any.

6th. If the sheriff or constable have a lien or levy upon the goods, the collector is postponed to their prior right; and if the taxpayer die, the collector is placed in the list of unsecured creditors, and takes his chances with them. His warrant is dead as to the dead man; and is not a lien on the property of the living before actual seizure.

7th. In the absence of goods of the owner or tenant within the township, out of which the tax can be made—for if there is such property the tax must be made out of it—then the collector may take the body of the owner, or he may return the lands so assessed to the Commissioners of the respective county; and the said lands shall be sold as unseated lands are now sold in satisfaction of the taxes due by the said owner or owners. This return should be made before the first day of February in each year, though for seated lands there is no express provision. If there was personal property on the premises which the collector might have seized, the sale confers no title. But he cannot seize the property of a stranger.

8th. There should be no difficulty whatever about the collection of taxes on lands when seated; but it is just here that the negligence of collectors makes the most. Taxes assessed are not a lien upon real estate, any more than the warrant of the collector is a lien upon personalty. Nor does a return to the County Commissioners create a lien for the taxes, upon the lands assessed; nor can the lands be followed into the hands of a subsequent owner, any more than could a cow, which had been assessed, be followed by the collector's warrant. Parsons vs. Allison, 5 Watts 72; Baskin vs. Koontz, ibid 76; Moore vs. Marsh, 10 Smith 46; Burd vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109; Henry vs. Horstick, 9 Watts 412.

More than fifty years ago, in the case of Shaw vs. Quinn, Chief Justice Tilghman said: "There is nothing in our tax laws authorizing an apportionment of the year's tax between different persons who might happen to be owners in the course of the year. And a system of that kind would be productive of great inconvenience and confusion. The duplicates, with the names of several persons charged with the years tax, is delivered by the Commissioners to the several collectors, with a warrant to collect the taxes from those persons, and not from any others. And the persons charged in the duplicate, are personally liable for the tax, and their bodies may be taken in execution, if no goods or chattels are to be found. In short the collector can look to no other person."

That was the case of a sale by the owner after the assessment, and before the appeal, and the court decided that the purchaser was not liable for the taxes of that year. Nor of course would the tenant be, because the taxes were not assessed during his occupancy. The remedy of the collector is against the former owner, the person who is named in the duplicate; and his property or person anywhere in the township, is subject to the warrant of the collector. The owner who has been assessed with the property does not escape the payment of the tax by a sale of the property, either by himself or by the sheriff.

9th. And the principle, that a subsequent purchaser is not liable for taxes assessed against the land in the hands of a prior owner, was applied by the present Chief Justice to lands changing ownership by means of a sheriff's sale in Smeich vs. the County of York, 18 Smith 439; and it should now be considered settled, that "Taxes due for seated lands are not a lien on real estate, but only a personal charge against the owner or occupant." Bard vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109.

10th. It is often inquired, what should the collector do in the case of a prior seizure by the sheriff or constable, of the personal property? If the debtor has retained three hundred dollars worth, the collector can seize that; if he has not retained anything, the collector should seize all the personalty there is, and hold it subject to the existing levy, by which he may make his tax. For by the seizure he gets a lien on the goods, and anything over, either in money or goods, belongs to him.

In the case of real estate sold by the sheriff, there seems to be no remedy, as against the money raised, or against the land in the hands of the purchaser; but the former owner is personally liable, and must answer, in goods or body, his share of the public burdens.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

March 27, 1877.

Instructions to County Superintendents.

State Superintendent Wickersham has sent circulars to County Superintendents to transmit to the department a historical sketch of education in their jurisdiction instead of an annual report. He says: In no other way, it is thought can so much be done at this time for the cause whose interests have so largely been intrusted to your hands. The sketches should be accurate, giving names and dates; full, embracing all of public importance relating to the subject; concise, omitting all unnecessary details and comments. Compiled in a volume, these sketches containing in brief the history of education every county, city and borough of the State, will constitute a document of great interest and value.

Each sketch should include whatever it may be proper to say upon the following topics:

1. The earliest exemplary schools. When and by whom established. How supported and managed. Their character. The teachers.

2. Elementary schools up to the time of the passage of the common school law in 1834. The condition of the schools. The effect of the laws relating to education passed prior to 1834. Schools founded and supported by churches. Efforts, if any, to secure free schools.

3. The history of common schools since 1834. The growth of the system. Prominent school officers, Leading teachers. Work done.

4. Academies, seminaries and noted private schools. When and by whom founded. Full lists of all, whether now open or not, with all important facts. The county academies. Aid received by them from the State. Disposition of buildings.

5. Colleges and universities. History of all institutions of this kind, whether now in operation or otherwise. Present condition. Statistics.

6. Miscellaneous educational institutions. Libraries, literary and scientific societies. Clubs for mutual improvement. Special schools of all kinds.

7. Teachers' institutes and associations. Meetings of teachers. Meetings in behalf of education.

The Methodist Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the M. E. church is composed of 313 ordained preachers and 13 licentiates, who are virtually assistant ministers. The territory occupied by the clerical body, includes the several counties of Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Cameron, Sullivan, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, part of Luzerne, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Perry, Juniata, Fulton, Milton and part of Dauphin. The aggregate membership at the close of last year was: Probationers, 8,898; full members, 32,041. The number of local preachers was 153. The probable value of church property was given as $1,718,277, and parsonages, 234,550. The salaries of pastors amounted to $157,566; the presiding elder's claims were $9,323.23, and the bishop's support $1,603. House rent amounted to $18,091.75, and traveling expenses, 1,831.49. The Sunday schools in the conference territory numbered 461, and contained 6,999 officers and teachers, and 41,058 scholars of all ages. The total expenses of the schools last year were $15,899.48.

Sentimental editors are now gushing over that Munley, one of the convicted Mollies, should have failed in the privileges of being heard by counsel before the Supreme Court, because he was too poor to have a paper book printed. This would have been a very horrible state of affairs, and "a very mockery of of justice," but it is not the fact alone. The judges dismissed the case—"because there was no assignments in error filed, nor any paper book prepared. The Court failed to see what they were to listen to and decide upon, and it was very evident that the case was carried up for delay solely. Munley is now in the same position he was after conviction, and the Governor may fix upon any day for his execution.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

There is great excitement in Goshen, Mass., over a recent attempt of Mrs. Freeborn W. Packard of that town to murder her husband and to take her own life. Mrs. Packard is thirty-one years old, and her husband is a respectable and well-to-do farmer of 60. She secreted a razor in the bed, and after she and her husband had retired for the night, and the light had been extinguished, suddenly began to carry out her desperate purpose. The result was that she cut her husband's throat badly and her own worse. Mr. Packard will probably recover, but his wife's life is doubtful.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We give below a law incubated and hatched by the present Legislature. We might just as well require similar provisions to regulate the cobbling of boots, or the selling of turnips. We claim the right under all circumstances to pull our own molars, biceps or incisions, *if we can do it.* It is also an infringement of mothers' rights, because from time immemorial have they not exercised the prerogative of pulling the babies' teeth with a patent thread or their fingers? But here is the law;

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person except regularly authorized physicians and surgeons to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania, unless said person has graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable institution where this specialty is taught, and chartered under the authority of some one of the United States, or a foreign government, acknowledged as such, or shall have obtained a certificate from a board of examiners, duly appointed and authorized by the provisions of this act to issue such certificate.

SEC. 2. That the board shall consist of six practitioners of dentistry, who are of acknowledged ability in the profession. Said board shall be elected by the Pennsylvania State Dental Society at their next annual meeting as follows: Two shall be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each year thereafter two shall be elected to serve for three years, or until their successors are elected. The said board shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms, and they shall be responsible to said State Dental Society for their acts.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of this board:

First To meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, and at such other time and place as the said board shall agree upon, to conduct the examination of applicants. They shall also meet for the same purpose at the call of any four members of said board, at such time and place as may be designated. Thirty day's notice must be given of the meetings by advertising in at least three periodicals, one of them being a dental journal, and all published within the State.

Second To grant a certificate of ability to practice dentistry, which certificates shall be signed by said board and stamped with a suitable seal, to all applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination, and who receive at least four affirmative votes.

Third. To keep a book in which shall be registered the names and qualifications of such, as far as practicable, of all persons who have been granted certificates of ability to practice dentistry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That the book so kept shall be a book of record and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer who has it in keeping, with the seal of the said board of examiners, shall be evidence in any court in this State.

SEC. 5. That four members of this board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and should a quorum not be present on any day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall in violation of this act practice dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania shall be liable to indictment in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars. *Provided*, That any person so convicted shall not be entitled to any fee for services rendered; and if a fee shall have been paid, the patient or his or her heirs, may recover the same as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

SEC. 7. That all fines collected shall inure to the poor fund of the county in which the prosecution occurs.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall apply to persons who shall have been engaged in the continuous practice of dentistry in this State for three years and over, at the time of or prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 9. That, to provide a fund to carry out the provisions of the third section of this act, it shall be the duty of said board of examiners to collect from those who receive the certificate to practice dentistry the sum of thirty (30) dollars each, of which sum, if there be any after liquidating necessary expenses, the balance shall be paid into the treasury of the said Pennsylvania State Dental Society, to be kept as a fund for the more perfect carrying out of the provisions of this act.

Evangelical Conference—Appointments.

The Evangelical Conference which met in Williamsport last week made the following appointments on Tuesday, previous to adjourning:

A. L. RESER, P. E.

Lewisburg—Z. Hornberger.
Buffalo—M. Shoat.
White Deer—J. M. Brader.
Milton—S. T. Buck.
Dewart—George Josephs.
Danville—P. S. Orwig.
North Danville—P. W. Raidabaugh.
Columbia circuit and Bloomsburg—A. W. Shenberger and J. Hertz, under the presiding elder.
Berwick—J. A. Irvin.
Shickshinny—W. M. Cronan.
Hughesville—R. W. Runion.
Luzerne—G. L. Burson.
Catawissa Valley—W. H. Lilly.
Kingston and Wyoming—W. W. Rhoads and H. A. Hollenbach.

Indians Surrendering.

The following telegram has been received at army headquarters, from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan at Chicago:

General Crook reports that 133 hostile Cheyennes, and 130 Sioux, surrendered at Red Cloud agency on the 13th and 14th inst, making 369 that have surrendered at that point since the last report. Other parties are on their way, but are delayed by snow and mud. The Cheyennes are in a wretched state of poverty, and have been living for some time on horse meat. Colonel Miles reports that twenty-nine Ogallallas and Cheyennes, including seven chiefs, came to his camp at Tongue River on Friday the 19th, to learn the terms of surrender. They were informed and, on the 23d, started back, promising in apparent good faith to bring their people in.

The appointment of Potts, a rebel Democrat, P. M. of Petersburg, Va., by Hayes, against the solemn protest of the only Radical member of Congress from that State, is a bold reform movement on the part of "the government." It looks like a Confederate arrangement at this distance.

At the fall election in Pennsylvania there are to be elected an Auditor General, State Treasurer, and two judges of the Supreme Court. Candidates are beginning to appear in all sections of the State on both sides.

Mr. Hayes is said to be an industrious reader of the Bible. Did he ever stumble upon the first verse of the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John?

A Connecticut Dam Gives Way.

BURSTING OF THE STAFFORD RESERVOIR.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The *Herald's* special from Hartford says: The reservoir which gave way this morning, at Staffordville, is about a mile long by a quarter to half a mile wide. Ever since the addition was put on there have been fears of the dam. The recent filling was its first test. In spite of open gateways and other precautions, a leak began about the waste-pipe. The water made its way through the dam along the edges of the pipe, as had been predicted, the wall having been made of frozen material which the approach of spring loosened. Men were at work all day Monday trying to patch up the holes, and only stopped yesterday when certain of failure. The water, driving the great pipe out of its place, tore the dam to pieces about six o'clock and started down the valley. As is usual in such cases the water chose queer and unaccountable paths, sparing some buildings directly in its way, while it tore others to pieces which seemed sure to stand. Of twelve mills on the stream only two were carried away. A third, Granite Mill, was damaged, while the rest escaped. The stream beginning at Staffordville flows through Hydeville, Glenville and Converseville, and enters the Williamantic river at Stafford Springs. This place, with its three thousand inhabitants, has become a summer resort on account of its mineral springs. Its business is all incidental to the manufacturing interests. The flood washed about a tenth part of the village out of existence, including the most central and active business portion. From the moment the flood struck the town to its subsidence there was not ten minutes time, yet the damage done in that time was more than can be made up in years, if it does not entirely prostrate the community there.

APPEARANCE OF THE FLOOD.

Mr E C Pinney, of the Glen Mills, rode his horse down in front of the flood and gave such warning that not more than one life was lost. The people had been expecting the warning and at once found places of safety. Though the number in peril was not great, the stream bed being in a narrow gorge and the houses out of danger, the whole community was out to see the flood, which was a sight never to be forgotten. The water did not seem to be water at all, but advanced like a great mass of sticks and stones rolling over and over. It gouged a channel 30 feet deep in the road, tore up trees by their roots and carried off soil from gardens, substituting rocks, so that its track is a waste. Every dam on the stream was carried off, and instead of diffusing itself, the volume of flood grew greater all the way until the Willamantic river was reached. Below Stafford Springs the only damage was to the road and bridges. The river was able to absorb the flood without further injury to property. The whole district where the stream had created industry is now changed to a waste channel.

The Louisiana Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following named gentleman having accepted the positions tendered them, are announced this afternoon as constituting the commission to visit Louisiana.

Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; ex-Governor J. C. Brown, of Tennessee; General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, was a justice of the state supreme court for nine years, part of the time as chief justice. In January last, after General Logan's name was withdrawn, he was the Republican candidate for senator, but was defeated by Justice David Davis.

John C. Brown, of Tennessee, was an old line whig before the war; served during the rebellion in the confederate army, becoming a major general, and was elected governor of the State in 1870 and again in 1872.

John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, served in the federal army during the war, and was attorney general of the State; in 1871 he was the republican candidate for governor. He has been the law partner of ex-Secretary Bristow, and was prominently named in connection with a cabinet appointment.

The other two members are well known—Gen. Hawley having seen long service in congress and at the head of the centennial commission; while Wayne McVeagh has long been active in Pennsylvania politics.

Brigham Young's Guilt.

The following appears in an extra of the Tucson *Star* of this date:

The following is a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The order, with three affidavits authenticating it, was found among the papers of the late ex-Chief Justice John Titus, of Arizona, and formerly chief justice of Utah:

SPECIAL ORDER.

The officer in command of the escort is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition, and to have it ready at the time you see those teamsters a hundred miles from the settlement. President Young advises that they should be all killed, to prevent them returning to Bridger to join our enemies. Every precaution should be taken, and see that not one escapes. Secrecy is required. By order of General Daniel H. Wells.

JAMES FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The original order, with the affidavits, are in my possession, and I have had frequent conversations with the late Judge Titus, my former law partner, in regard to the matter, and he never doubted the genuineness of the order or the guilt of Brigham Young.

L. C. HUGHES.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Robbery.

About two years ago a Harrisburg lobbyist named Paul, conceived the idea of making a fortune by compiling a book entitled "History of Orphan Schools' and furnished a prospectus to nearly every orphan, who were constituted agents, while he opened an office on the Centennial Grounds where he expected to sell something less than 100,000 copies, for which he charged $2.50 per copy. But when the Centennial was over and agents rendered their reports, the Compiler found his job a failure. The orphans and their friends were too poor to purchase the book, and the visitors at the Centennial saw through the fraud and did not purchase. Now this fraudulent historian turns up before the Legislature, and the members of the House have agreed to have printed 5,000 copies at the expense of the State for which the said lobbyist—Paul—will pocket $10,000. He had the impudence to ask $12,500 for his job, but the patriotic (?) members made it $10,000. A more damnable fraud was never perpetrated on the taxpayers of this State, since Evans, Forney, Kemble & Co., got away with the $300,000 grab.

Robeson was appointed Secretary of the Navy in June 1869, and only by dint of the closest economy has been able to save $300,000 out of his eight year's salary of $8,000 a year.

Starving Castaways.

About five weeks ago there was washed ashore on the coast of one of the Orkney Islands a bottle containing an appeal from some starving castaways who had been wrecked on St. Kilda, the most inaccessible of the Hebridean islets. Mr. Sands, a Scottish artist, had landed on that lonely rock in a small boat, and on Jan. 17 an American vessel was wrecked off the cliffs, and nine survivors were washed ashore. The islanders had scarcely enough provisions for themselves, but they generously shared what they had with the ten castaways. Starvation stared them all in the face. Mr. Sands wrote the message containing this information and lashing the bottle to a life-buoy, and rig

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.57 P. M.
Regular Express	4.56 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

In business it is he who asks who receives.

Edward B. Clark is spending his Easter vacation at home.

The next term of the Normal School will open on Monday, April 24.

Just step into the Post Office and see if you know where you are.

Blue lamp chimneys are recommended for weak eyes.

The advertiser generally has the advantage of seeming the *first call* of purchasers.

When people learned to read, advertisements became indispensible to a lively business.

Our thanks are due Hon. E. J. McHenry for a copy of Samill's Hand Book for 1877.

The Rev. A. A. Marple of Scranton will officiate at the Episcopal church this (Friday) evening.

Tuesday it rained and Wednesday it snowed, and between the two the mud and slush is something intolerable. Everybody will gladly hail the coming of April.

FOR RENT.—One room, 1st door below D. W. Robbins' liquor store. For further information apply to H. W. Kahler.

J. K. Bittenbender & Co. have purchased a power press. We are glad to see this evidence of their prosperity, and wish them success.

William Kreamer has moved his grocery and provision store to Shive's block, on Main street, third door below Iron street.

The *American*, a new illustrated weekly published in New York at 860 Broadway, improves with each issue.

Rev. S. C. Barnes formerly of Bloomsburg, preached his farewell sermon in Pottsville on Sunday the 18th inst.

J. H. Long and family expect to start for Iowa in a short time. We understand that they intend to settle there permanently.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Postmasters for this County: E. W. M. Low, Lime Ridge; and C. W. Low, Orangeville.

The Kline hotel at Rohrsburg was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning of last week. We have learned no particulars. There is said to be about $2,000 insurance on the building.

All subscribers about to change their residences should notify us at once, so that proper changes may be made in our mailing lists. It would also be a good time to send us money for arrearages on accounts.

A bite from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well-merited reputation has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Fifty families have left Lykens within a month because there is no work and hard times. And yet Hayes has been declared President. We hope the sufferers are the men who voted for him and the rotten Republican rule.

Rev. C. K. Canfield, a former correspondent of the *Record of the Times*, and a gentleman well known in this county, will take charge of the Academy at Orangeville, Columbia county. It will be opened on the 16th day of April next, and we wish him just what he deserves—success.—*Record of the Times.*

Thomas and Albert Hartman have opened a grocery and provision store in the room lately occupied by M. M. Russel. Capt. Johnson has gone out of the business, having sold his stock to the above firm. They are young men of good business habits, and deserve encouragement.

Workmen are busily engaged in removing the bodies of persons buried in the old Presbyterian grave yard on Third street. Many ghastly sights are brought to the surface. Many people have visited the ground, and the children of the neighborhood are interested spectators.

On Saturday last three men from Mifflin township were taken to the Wilkes-Barre jail on the charge of having broken into and robbed the railroad station at Hicks' Ferry. The goods taken were not very valuable, and the tickets, of course are worthless. Their names are Henry Fedder, Alfred Robinhood and William Beck.

On Monday last Dr. W. H. Bradley took formal possession of the *Record of the Times*. The Doctor has the ability and energy to edit and to manage a first-class newspaper, and we have no doubt that he will steadily improve the *Times* and show an independence and fairness for which the average Republican organs are not conspicuous.

The *Shenandoah Herald* does not like the manner in which we went for its pet reporter, and so in the absence of a respectable answer, it calls the COLUMBIAN a "dead-and-alive sheet." The COLUMBIAN has enough life about it to convince the people in this section that they ought not to patronize a paper that misrepresents the county as the *Herald* has done. During the Hester trial over nine hundred *Heralds* were sold here daily. Now, since the people have found out what a windy sheet it is, there are less than fifty disposed of daily in Bloomsburg, and that small number is growing beautifully less. Another letter or two will close it out.

To-day is Good Friday, the day recognized in Christian history as the time when our Lord was crucified. This week, known as Passion Week, is commemorative of the sufferings and trials of Christ, when He was mocked and scourged and spit upon, and condemned to death. To-day and to-morrow His body lies in the darkness of the tomb, but on Sunday morning, Easter day, comes the joyous announcement of His glorious resurrection, and an end of his earthly mission.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be open on Sunday morning at half past six o'clock, when the morning service will be read as far as the Litany. This time is peculiarly appropriate, as it was early in the morning that Mary Magdalene visited the sepulchre to find that the Lord had risen from the dead. At half past ten services will be continued beginning with the Litany and ending with Holy Communion. At seven o'clock in the evening there will be a service for the members of the Sunday School, to which everybody is invited.

Mr. John R. Townsend has purchased the property of A. B. Paxton on North Main street. It is advertised for rent in another column.

Scrantonians, instead of dividing Luzerne county, succeeded in dividing their own city by leaving Providence out.

Mr. Shultz, of Iola, Columbia county, has received the contract for carrying the mail from Limestoneville to Milton six times a week for $189 a year, to commence on the 17th of July. The distance is 12½ miles.

The borough and township officers, (except school directors,) chosen at the recent election, will enter upon their duties on the first Monday in April. School directors will enter upon their duties on the first Monday in June.

Samuel M. Barton has been appointed postmaster for Wilkesbarre, to succeed Stewart Pearce. Mr. Barton has been employed in the Wilkesbarre post office for sixteen years, and his appointment is in pursuance of the new civil service policy.

Washington township, Snyder county, has two grandmothers aged 43 and 60 years: two great grand mothers aged 63 and 67 years; a great-great grandmother aged 87 years, and a grandfather aged 41 years, all residing upon the same farm.

The roads have been in such a condition for several days that the omnibus could not run between here and Rupert. Girton has been using a spring wagon. This piece of road is always in bad condition at this season, and something ought to be done to obviate this.

Prof. I. W. Niles, the great musician, will take up his residence in Sunbury in April, and with his family, aided by the choir of the church, intends giving a concert of vocal and instrumental music for the benefit of the Reform church, on the 17th day of April. Prof. Niles is a musician of great prominence, and a rich treat may be expected. Further notice will be given in due time.—*Sunbury American.*

There was a strong desire to hear the address of Col. C. G. Jackson last night, as he is known in this city and regarded as a speaker of far more than average interest.

Rev. J. H. McGarrah, of Berwick, who is attending conference, is suffering severely from the effects of having a heavy window come down on his head some time since.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

All persons are hereby notified that they are required to remove all ash heaps and rubbish of any kind about their premises in the streets or alleys of the Town, as soon as the weather permits. If this is not complied with it will be done by the Street Commissioner at their expense.

D. LOWENBERG.
President of the Town Council.
March 23 3w.

William Webb, an old and respected citizen of Bloomsburg, died at his residence on Monday morning last. Mr. Webb was an Englishman by birth. He came to this country many years ago, and was always known as an honest and upright man. He leaves a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his loss. The funeral took place at the Episcopal church on Wednesday afternoon last.

Moving day is close at hand. To morrow and Monday will be busy times for those who have to change their place of residence. It will not be long before the house cleaning fever will attack the good house wives, and then the stoves come down and the carpets come up, and men feel there is no place like home, except just then, when very urgent business requires their attention elsewhere.

Arthur Gearhart, a soldier of the Mexican and of the last war, was buried at Danville on Sunday last with the honors of war in Gearhart's Cemetery. He was almost fifty-two years of age—or fifty-one years, eleven months and fifteen days. With a single exception he was the last survivor of the Columbia Guards, that went to Mexico. He also served for more than three years in the late war for the Union. His funeral was largely attended.—*Public Press.*

DEFENDANTS AS WITNESSES.—The governor has signed an act which provides that in the trial of all indictments, complaint and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses, except the crime of homicide, in any court of criminal jurisdiction, the person so charged shall at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, but his or her neglect, omission, or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him or her, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon such neglect, omission, or refusal by counsel in the case during the trial of the cause.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BERWICK, PA. March 26 1877.

Editors COLUMBIAN:—In your issue of last week you say: "The First National will close soon, lack of business is the cause."

Please say in your next issue, that the bank will not close, and that its business and prosperity is second to none of like capital.

Respectfully yours
S. C. JAYNE, Cashier.

We gladly insert the above communication, and are pleased to learn that our informant was in error. So many banks are closing because their business is not remunerative, that we the more readily published the information.

An Ashland boy was sent to Centralia to look for work, and not finding employment he returned home, where he was stripped naked by his parents, his hands tied behind his back, while his father with an iron poker and his mother with a leather strap which had a buckle at the end of it, beat him until the blood ran down upon the floor and pieces of the boy's bleeding flesh stuck to the poker and the strap. Some of the neighbors, in response to the screams of the lad, forced an entrance into the house and compelled the parents to desist from the brutal treatment of their child. A whipping post, with a hundred lashes on the bare back, would scarcely be adequate punishment for such fiends in human shape as these.—*Pottsville Standard.*

REMEMBER THE POOR.

At a meeting of the St. Paul's congregation held after service on Monday evening to take steps toward the relief of the needy, Mr. John A. Funston was elected Chairman. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by Geo. E. Elwell, and the following committee of relief was chosen, E. R. Drinker, Edwin Townsend, Geo. E. Elwell, Mrs. M. H. Clark, Miss A. D. Webb, Mrs. Wm. Elwell and Miss Annie Hendershott. The committee met and appointed E. R. Drinker Chairman and Geo. E. Elwell Secretary and Treasurer. Collections were taken up every night this week at services, for the poor. It is not expected that relief can be given to every family that is not supplied with all the comforts of life. The object is to provide for those who are unable to obtain work, and who are suffering for food and clothing. The other congregations of the town are invited to cooperate with St. Paul's church relief committee. Persons knowing of needy families will please report them at the COLUMBIAN office, or to any member of the committee. Contributions of clothing will be received at Miss A. D. Webb's store, and money contributions may be handed to the Treasurer. Those needing assistance can apply to any member of the committee.

ST. GABRIEL'S SUGARLOAF.

The new Episcopal Church at Cole's Creek, built on the site of what was so long known as the "Old Log Church," is now finished, except painting, and moreover, despite the fears of some, and the hopes of others *is paid for.*

It is a shining example of what energy and zeal will accomplish, even when the laborers are few and poor.

The church was burned on Palm Sunday, April 9 1876—A vestry was elected on Easter Monday, April the 17. The corner stone of the new building was laid May 23. The first service was held in the church Thanksgiving Day, November 30—and the Bishop of the Diocese will consecrate the church to its holy purposes on Tuesday, May 1 1877.

It was truly a labor of love, and those who had the enterprise in hand may fairly be congratulated on their splendid success.

The entire cost of the building is stated at about $2000. Of this about $90 was from two individuals in Bloomsburg, and about $400 from persons at a distance.

Regular services are held in the new church, the Parish being under the charge of the Rev. Mr Harding of Athens, who has appointments also at Dushore and Laporte.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month ending Mar. 22, 1877 at Catawissa schools.

Room No. 1.—Daniel Kramm, Charles Kramm, A. S. Manhardt, Joseph Wright, Freddy Frederick, Clare Huffman, Charles E. Smith, Lora Styers, John Walter, William Thomas, Henry Gittlinger, Britain Erwine, James Kechel, Stanley Ellis, Nannie Gilbert, Alice Harman, Annie Arnold, Katie Kestler, Fannie Keller, Gertie Lashelle, Annie Hile, Lydia John, Kittie Reifsnyder, Lucy Chrisman, Cora Schmick, Bessie Witman, Ella Reeder, Cladia Guie.

T. B. MILLER, teacher.

Room No 3.—Annie Mariz, Susie Walter, Lizzie Marks, Suzie Schmick, Eddie Hartman, Fannie Mosteller, John Metz, Reuben Orange, Elsworth Mensch, Joe Reifsnyder, Chas. Mostellar.

EMMA CLARK, teacher.

Room No. 4.—Irene Sears, Lillie Walter, Dollie Mosteller, Lillie Wheatly, Bessie Stadler, Sadie Long, Hattie Metz, Mary Hollingshead Allie Helwig, Allie Fortner, Lettie Jacoby, Jamie Baily, John Lewis, Albert Yetter, Clinton Long, Harry Doebler, George Frederick, Daniel Mench, Harry Mench, Gus. Hollingshead, George Mench, Frank Keller, John McCoy, George Durall, Billy Fisher, Stanley Jones, George Harder.

Misses KATIE MEARS and LIDIA R. REIFSNYDER, teachers.

THE NEW JAIL.

For two weeks past the Court House has been the scene of considerable excitement. The occasion of this was the fact that the County Commissioners have determined to proceed at once with the erection of a new prison, and this brought the architects and contractors in from all quarters. Several different plans were submitted for the approval of the Commissioners; one by Mr. Nesbit of Lewisburg, another by Mr Wetzel of Danville, another by Mr. Price of Wilkes-Barre, and another by a gentleman from Montrose. Each of these presented attractive features, and as the originator explained the different points of his plan, each one seemed to be the best. The Commissioners, however, were unable to agree, and for the purpose of assisting them in their decision a number of mechanics and builders were called together on Friday last to examine the several plans and express their views as to which was the best for the purposes of Columbia county. The committee voted in favor of Mr. Wetzel by a ballot of seven, to one for Mr. Price. This decision was not adopted by the board of Commissioners, some of them alleging that they knew nothing about such a committee, and had no voice in the selection of it, and therefore would not be governed by its report. Up to this time (Thursday) no plan has been adopted, but the Commissioners will meet next Monday and it is likely that the question will be settled at that time

PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on the evening of March 14th, at the Council room. All present except E. R. Drinker who was kept away by sickness. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved. A communication was received from S. C. Shive protesting against the removal of a porch which extends into Iron street. Ordered to be filed. Bills of Geo. A. Clark for stationery, and of Geo. Reiswick for horse hire to attend road view were allowed. Proposals were received from several persons for removing the dead from the Presbyterian burial ground on Third street. The contract was awarded to John K. Girton for the sum of seventy five dollars, that being the lowest sum proposed

Notices were ordered to be given to certain parties on East street to make sidewalks in front of their premises within ten days.

Mr. Elwell from the committee on widening Centre street along the Lutheran burial grounds reported the following resolution, which on motion of Mr. Jones and Mr. Knorr, was adopted, as follows: *Resolved*. That the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg accept the proposition made by the consistories of the Lutheran and Reform congregations of Bloomsburg on the 2nd day of May 1873, with the following specifications to wit, that the said consistories consent to throw out sixteen and a half feet from First street to Ridge alley on the side of Centre street for the use of the public, the Town to be at the expense of opening the same, removing the old fence, and rebuilding a new wooden fence as good as the fence on the other three sides of the burial ground, securing the bank by sloping and sodding it, and laying a stone pavement; the said consistories to keep the walk, fence and bank in repair thereafter.

The committee was instructed to lay the resolution before the consistories for their consideration and report the result at the next meeting of Council, on the 27th inst.

March 27th Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Cards are still played at the White House though the allurements of drawpoker played with all its pristine ferocity do not fascinate our pastoral President, who delights rather in the more innocent excitement of "old maid" and "beggar my neighbor." The other evening they were making up a party, but had only secured three players, when one of their number called heedlessly and perhaps innocently to Mr. Hayes: "Mr. Hayes, shall we count you in?" An awkward silence succeeded, and Mr. Hayes turned as red as fire, but Mr. Schurz seated himself at the piano and played some selections from the "Battle of Prague" and diverted the attention of the company till Senator Stanley Matthews and Mr. Charles Foster had removed the unfortunate individual and crucified him.—*New York World.*

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The scene presented during the late inauguration was an animated one. The style of dress worn by the members of both Houses consisted of every conceivable style of Fashion and it was not necessary to look through *blue glass* to see the best fitting suit. D. Lowenberg having just returned from New York is now prepared to supply the Public with the latest novelties in Gents' Wear. His Goods are First-class, while his garments are made up in City Style and can not be excelled. Call and see the latest styles and select your Spring Suits at

D. LOWENBERG'S.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

What a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur soap could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. March.

Business Notices

NEW GOODS AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT LUTZ & SLOAN'S.

Read a few of their prices:

Best Calicoes, 8 cents per yard; less by the bolt. Wide Percales, 12½ cents a yard. Bleached and unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 8 cents a yard.

Appleton "A" Muslin 8¼ cents a yard by the bolt. Hill bleached 10 cents by the bolt. Fruit of the Loom, bleached Muslin, 11 cents a yard by the bolt.

Black Alpacas, 23 cents to $1 a yard. Black Gros Grain Silk, $1.12 to $2 a yard. A full line of black and colored trimming Silk, cut on the bias.

Plaid, plain and fancy Dress Goods, a large assortment at reduced prices.

Ladies' Shawls, large size, 75 cents to $20 each. Striped Skirts 75 cents to $1.65. Striped Skirting 16 to 22 cents a yard

Ladies' Hose 8 to 60 cents a pair. Gents' half Hose 5 to 30 cents a pair.

Ladies' Gloves 15 to 80 cents a pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves 60 cents to $1.75 a pair.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 8 to 50 cents. White Goods a full line very cheap. All linen Table Cloth 35 cents to $1.25 a yard. Best Turkey Red Table Cloth, all linen, color guaranteed to be fast, 90 cents a yard

Best quality imported Gros Grain Silk Ribbons, No. 4 for 8 cents, No. 5 for 12 cents No. 7 for 15 cents, No. 9 for 20 cents, No. 12 for 25 cents a yard.

Cotton Plaid Sash Ribbons for children's sashes 12 cents a yard.

A large assortment of Hamburg Embroideries 4 cents to $2.50 a yard.

6 kinds of Corsets, 35 cents to $1.15.

Cork Cyprets, something entirely new and guaranteed to give satisfaction, as there are no bones to break, and ladies wearing them swear of them in the highest terms. Try one and be convinced. $1 each.

In addition to the above list they have almost everything in the Dry Goods line and will give you the lowest possible price on them.

All they ask is for you to bring your cash and they will satisfy you that you get the worth of your money.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

You can buy cheap at Knorr's this week.

Caldwell's last flour proves to be the best ever brought to town, so Mr. Jacobs says and he should know. Those wishing bread of the flour can get it at J. F. Caldwell's under Dr. Hower's Dental Rooms.

FOR SALE. A new Truck Wagon. Inquire of John W. Gibbs, Iron street, Bloomsburg.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and lot situated on Main street, Bloomsburg. Apply at D. Lowenberg's Store. Mar 16–4w

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Pretty Suits for Little Boys,
School Suits for Youths,
Neat Suits for Children,
Late in Style, low in Price at
D. Lowenberg's.

Harman & Hassert are selling Plows and plow repairs at panic prices. Don't fail to give them a call. Maach 30–4w

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

An elegant line of Neck Wear just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Bargains at Knorr's. Selling all stock in his line at cost this week.

Spring Hats, just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

SELLING AT COST
at
E. M. KNORR'S

From March 26th to March 31st, Saturday evening. Bargains for all.

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

Ready-made Clothing to suit Everybody, good and cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians,

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.–1y Wholesale Agents.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular active articles, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember also no mention was allowed to be exhibited as this Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters,

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney Complaints,
All aches and pains of a local nature.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.
May 19'76–1y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

R. P. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—citrate of magnetic oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth, and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in \$1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all entirely, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send 10c and stamped envelope and worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 659 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the worm Price $1. It never fails to remove all kinds, from children or grown persons. Directions 2 5th ft.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
1-73-tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Samuel Bogart, sentenced at February Term, 1876, for manslaughter

A. C. SMITH & SON.
Mar 4-2w

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Rice, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, but leaving assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec 15-6m Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL HENNINGER, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Henninger, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Henninger and Gideon Suss, of Benton township, Columbia county, Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JOHN HENNINGER,
March 9-6w* GIDEON SUSS,
Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John McAnall, Executor of Hannah Baird, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. When and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
March 23.-4w. Auditor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of Andrew Gingles, late of Main twp, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators of Columbia Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

R. F. ZARR, Bloomsburg.
W. T. SHUMAN, Main twp,
March 23,77-6w.* Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE APPLEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Appleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to George W. Appleman, of Wellversville, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

GEORGE W. APPLEMAN,
March 16-6w* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed to distribute funds in the hands of the Administrator among parties entitled thereto will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 11, 1876, at the office of Funk & Waller, in Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

NEVIN U. FUNK,
March 16-6w Auditor.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the

13th DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1877,

a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John S. Sterner, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before EDWARD N. WILLARD, Register, on the 4th day of April 1877 at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
March 23, 1877-2w U. S. Marshal.

District Court of the United States,
Western District of Pennsylvania } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Nehemiah Reece, Bankrupt.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Nehemiah Reece of the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania in said District, adjudged Bankrupt upon petition of his Creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bloomsburg in said District, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Exchange Hotel, before E. N. WILLARD, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
March 23, 77-2w U. S. Marshal for said District.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

Galvanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of

Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings,

constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, 77—tf

WANTED.—MILLWRIGHT. AN ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING MAN to act as Agent in Columbia county for the KELLER MIDDLINGS PURIFIER, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address,

B. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
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WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
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$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED on our NEW AND GREAT 12 BOOKS. The Story of
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TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Packages in the World. It contains 12 sheets of paper, 12 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable jewelry, complete sample package, with elegant chromo sleeve button, and ladies' fashionable fancy cuff pin and drop, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted jewelry, $1. Send for Wash Free to all agents.
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TWELVE articles in one. THE LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be worn as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penholder, Reversible Spreader, Paper Cutter, Bodkin, Sewing Machine Pencil Cutter, and for Dropping Seams, Cutting of Horse and Eyes, Buttons, Basting, Hooks, &c. Size of a common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are making money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 22 cents, or for $1, Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample and circulars and canvass your town. BRIDE & CO., 709 Broadway, N. Y.

SIX ST

Miscellaneous

How to Keep the Boys on the Farm.

The April number of *Scribner* contains a paper by the well-known agricultural author, Colonel George B. Waring of Newport, on the interesting subject of "Farm-Villages." The writer has been actively urging the adoption of improvements in American farming for many years, and has had good opportunities for studying the needs of American agriculture. Familiarity with the life and work of European farmers, where it is usual for those who cultivate the soil to live in villages, suggested to him the idea that the condition of our own agricultural population could be much ameliorated by a similar concentration into communities where the material and moral benefits of better social relations could be secured.

The paper considers the way in which land may be divided so as to secure the end in view with the least inconvenience to the men who have to till the fields, and with the least drawback to the business of the farmer. Two cases are considered: 1. When it is a question of the settlement of new lands. 2. Where farm-houses are already scattered over the country, each on its own farm. In both cases it is attempted to show how details of the plan may be regulated so as to cause the least annoyance and loss of time to the men, to compass the greatest convenience and comfort of the women, and to provide the best advantages for the younger members of the community. These two schemes are illustrated by sufficient diagrams which indicate the way in which the farming land and the village tract should be divided.

Suggestions are also given as to the laying out of the village green, the care of roads, paths, grass-ground, and other open spaces, so far as such suggestions are appropriate in this connection.

The way in which the proposed change would affect the work of the farmer, his wife his hired men and his teams, is fully considered, and it seems to be demonstrated—while it is admitted that in immediate money-making there may be some slight disadvantage—that on the whole and in the long run the general prosperity of our agriculture would be advanced by the change.

Considerable space is given to the comparative effect of the life of the isolated farm-house and of the more sociable life of the village on the character of the farmer and his family, and, therefore, on the future farming people of the country. The following quotations indicate the line of argument:

"It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a doctrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' observation—a conviction has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his wife to an isolated farm house dooms her and himself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and more cultivating influences which the best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common experience of farmers' wives to pass week after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of their own family circles.

"The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this habit has grown from the necessity of the situation: and the necessities of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture, and to the social gatherings of their frends; but home duties increase with time, and the eagerness for society grows dull with neglect, and those who have started out with the firmest determination to avoid the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle at last and settle down to a humdrum, uninteresting and uninterested performance of daily tasks.

"In saying all this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to disclaim the least want of appreciation of the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household.

"If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead the best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life,—a life where that part of us has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others.

"The social benefits and the facilities for frequent, neighborly, and informal intercourse are obvious. To say nothing of the companionships and intimacies among the young people, their fathers and mothers would be kept from growing old and glum by the constant friction of their kind; and in so far as a more satisfactory social relation with one's fellow men gives cheerfulness and the richness of a wider human interest, in that proportion would the village life have a wholesome, mellowing effect that is not to be found in the remote farm-house, nor even in the sort of neighborhood we sometimes find in the country, where several farm houses are within a quarter of a mile of each other. The habit of 'running in' for a moment's chat with a neighbor is a good one, and it gets but scant development among American farmers."

The better development of the church, and especially of the school is discussed at some length, and the paper closes thus:

"I should hope, further, as an outgrowth from the community of living, for a modest village library and reading-room. Indeed, if I could have my own way, I should not confine the attraction and entertainment of the village to strictly 'moral' appliances. It would probably be wiser to recognize the fact that young men find an attraction in amusements which our sterner ancestors regarded as dangerous, and I would not eschew billiards, nor even, 'by rigorous enactment,' the milder vice of social tobacco. Better have a little *harmless* wickedeness near home and under the eye of parents than encounter the risk that boys, after a certain age, would seek a pretext for more uncontrolled indulgences in the neighboring town.

"One might go on through the long range of incidental arguments—such as lighted streets, well-kept side-walks, winter snow-plows, and good drainage, and a wholesome pride in a tidy, cozy village, until even the most close-fisted of all our class would confess that the extra cost would bring full value in return, and until he would recognize the fact that the attractions of such a home as the village would make possible would be likely to insure being succeeded in wholesome trade by the brightest and best of his sons—a result that would surely be worth more than all it would cost.

"But my purpose has been only to suggest a scheme which seems to me entirely, even though remotely, practicable, and in which I hope for the sympathy and help of the country-bound farmers' wives and daughters—a scheme which promises what seems the easiest, if not the only relief for the dullness and desolation of living which makes American farming loathesome to so many who ought to glory in its pursuit, but who now are only bound to it by commanding necessity."

Fourth Month Dunce.

The curious custom of joking on the first of April, sending the ignorant or the unwary on fruitless errands, for the sake of making them feel foolish and having a laugh at them, prevails very widely in the world. And whether you call the victim a "Fourth month dunce," an "April fool," an "April fish" (as in France), or an "April gowk" (as in Scotland), the object, to deceive him and laugh at him, is everywhere the same.

The custom has been traced back for ages; all through Europe, as far back as the records go. The "Feast of Fools" is mentioned as celebrated by the ancient Romans. In Asia the Hindoos have a festival, ending on the 31st of March, called the "Huli festival," in which they play the same sort of first of April pranks,—translated into Hindoo,—laughing at the victim, and making him a "Huli fool." It goes back even to Persia, where it is supposed to have a beginning, in very ancient times, in the celebration of spring, when their New Year begins.

How it came to be what we everywhere find it, the wise men cannot agree. The many authorities are so divided, that I see no way but for us to accept the custom as we find it, wherever we may happen to be, and be careful not to abuse it.

Some jokes are peculiar to particular places. In England, where it is called All Fools' Day, one favorite joke is to send the greenhorn to a bookseller to buy the "Life and Adventures of Eve's Grandmother," or to a cobbler to buy a few cents' worth of "strap oil,"—strap oil being, in the language of the shoe-making brotherhood, a personal application of the leather. The victim usually gets a good whipping with a strap.

There was an old superstitution in England that prayers to the Virgin at eight o'clock on All Fools' Day would be of wonderful efficacy, and it is seriously mentioned by grave writers of old days.

In Scotland the first of April fun is called "hunting the gowk," and consists most often of sending a person to another a long way off, with a note which says, "Hunt the gowk another mile." The recipient of the note gives him a new missive to still another, containing the same words; and so the sport goes on, till the victim remembers the day of the month, and sits down to rest and think about it.

In France, where the custom is very ancient, the jokes are much the same; but the victim is called an "April fish," because he is easily caught. In one part of France there is a custom of eating a certain kind of peas which grow there, called *pois chiches*. The joke there is to send the peasant to a certain convent to ask for those peas, telling them that the fathers are obliged to give some to every one who comes on that day. The joke is as much on the monks as on the peasants, for there is often a perfect rush of applicants all day.

A more disagreeable custom prevails in Lisbon on the first of April, when the great object is to pour water on passers-by, or failing in that, to throw powder in their faces. If both can be done, the joker is happy.

I need not tell you the American style of joking: nailing a piece of silver to the sidewalk; tying a string to a purse, and jerking it away from greedy fingers; leaving tempting-looking packages, filled with sand, on door-steps; frying doughnuts with an interlining of wool; putting salt in the sugar-bowl, etc. You know too many already.

But this custom, with others, common in coarser and rougher times, is fast dying out. Even now it is left almost entirely to playful children and the uneducated classes This sentiment, quoted from an English almanac of a hundred years ago, will, I'm sure, meet the approval of "grown-ups" of the nineteenth century:

But 'tis a thing to be disputed,
Which is the greatest fool reputed
The one that innocently went,
Or he that him designedly sent.
—*H. M. M., St. Nicholas for April.*

How to Keep a Wife's Love.

Many men, I believe would retain the warm affection and romantic love of the woman they marry much longer if they would express the tenderness they really feel often-er.

Women love to hear things talked about. They like to hear a husband say he loves, over and over again. They like to have him to tell them in plain terms that he misses them when they are absent. They like compliments that come from the heart, however free they may be from vanity. And a little praise of dress, or face, or manner, is a mighty comfort to one who has given herself to one man for lifetime.

It is said that women have more imagination than men, but in matters of love I scarcely think that is so. Man will believe in woman's love with far less visible token of it than is necessary to prove his tenderness to her. She wants more speeches and longer than he does. The moment of promise and vow must be supplemented by many fond words scattered through her life, else grieving doubts creep into her soul. A term of endearment, a pet name, some little token that she is to him what no other is, will make her feel matrimony a happier estate than the merriest time of girlhood. And if in public he shows other women that he esteems her and values her society, jealousy can never poison her life and his also.

There is a great deal of talk about women "loving forever," however the man may turn out. It is true in one sense; he may be a rascal to other folks and not alienate her tenderness, but once convince any high-spirited woman that her husband is false to her, that he loves her no longer, has a "romantic friendship"—the worst of all flirtations—with another woman, and in place of love comes an emotion too cold to be called hate, and that puts a stronger barrier between them than anger can raise. Silence is apt to foster the doubts that bring this feeling with it. Often, just saying, "You are better, sweeter, dearer than any one else," would save her. But man, after his boyhood rather shrinks from word love-making. He thinks that his wife should take his affection for granted, even if he sits in the corner whispering to Miss Flip with his back to her all the evening, and lets her put on her shawl while he interests himself in Miss Flip's boa.

Little words, little deeds, a little thoughtfulness would ward off many of those "separations" which blight so many lives. Truely, these come of greater things but little omissions often lead to them. By this neglect he spoils her temper, and the spoilt temper drives him from her at last, and turns her foolish suspicions into realities.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March & April.

VEGETINE

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a factitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but these most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb 15, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 222½ Walnut st.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

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I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

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BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1848 dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

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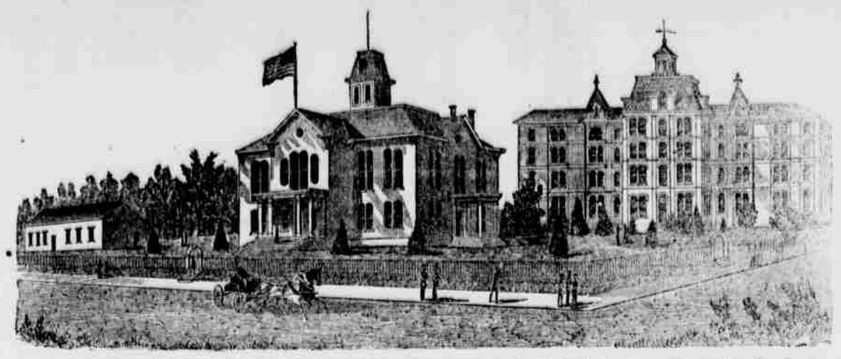

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Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
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Sept. 8, '76.-1y

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and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Cooking Grate for Coal or Wood. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

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A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

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Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Still Water, Pa.

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Feb2-3m

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

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July 19, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m, and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 8,54 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,18 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,00 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,39 8,58 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9 a. m. 12,05 m. and 5,30 p. m
Passengers going from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

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Jan. 14, '76—tf.

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NORTHWARD.
Erie Mail 5,30 a. m., arrive Elmira ..... 11,20 a. m.
" Canandaigua ... 2,30 p. m
" Rochester ..... 5,15 "
" Niagara ..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodat'n 11,10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12,55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4,10 a. m., arrive Elmira 10,20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7,15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8,50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.
Buffalo Express 9,50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4,50 a. m
" Baltimore 8,40 "
Elmira Mail 11,15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1,50 p. m
" Washington 10,30 "
" Baltimore 6,30 "
" Washington 8,50 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8,40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10,50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2,25 a. m
" Washington 6,15 "
Erie Mail 12,05 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 2,05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8,40 "
" Washington 10,25 "

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 20, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 05	5 55	9 10	Scranton	9 50	2 20	6 25
8 —	5 5	9 42	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	5 49	9 50	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 50	5 39	9 55	Lackawanna	10 01	2 38	6 43
4 —	3 52	8 —	Pittston	10 05	2 46	6 50
7 32	5 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	5 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 23	5 23	9 11	Nanticoke	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	5 19	9 07	Bennett	10 25	3 07	7 11
7 15	5 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 10	5 12	9 —	Edwardsville	10 32	3 17	7 18
7 07	5 12	8 50	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 2	7 25
7 02	5 09	8 50	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	5 04	8 45	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 51	5 1	8 45	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 47	5 04	8 41	Hunlock's creek	10 52	3 46	8 —
6 39	5 42	8 30	Shickshinny	11 —	4 10	8 25
6 35	5 37	8 10	Rock Perry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	5 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	5 9	8 05	Berwick	11 3	4 39	9 05
5 55	4 53	8 2	Briar Creek	11 56	4 37	6 50
5 52	4 50	7 58	Willow Grove	11 59	4 41	6 55
5 48	4 46	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 53	4 46	7 30
5 40	4 38	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 51	7 18
5 34	4 33	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 51	5 2	7 40
5 28	4 28	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 18	7 45
5 23	4 23	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	4 20	7 26	Clark's Ferry	12 10	5 20	8 05
5 13	4 25	7 13	Danville	12 25	5 28	8 25
4 55	4 10	7 04	Chulasky	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	4 15	7 00	Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 5	4 —	6 45	Northumberland	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 16, 1876.

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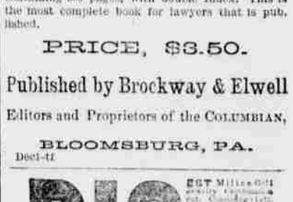

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